



DIPARTIMENTO DI FARMACIA E BIOTECNOLOGIE

AVVISO DI SEMINARIO

Il giorno **5 Febbraio 2019**
alle ore **14:30**
presso l'Aula 2, via Belmeloro 6

il **Prof. Wolfgang Fritzsche, PhD.**
Leibniz Institute of Photonic Technology (IPHT), Jena, Germania
(ospite Prof. Zuccheri)

terrà un seminario dal titolo:

BIOANALYTICS USING PLASMONIC NANOSTRUCTURES

I colleghi e gli studenti interessati sono cordialmente invitati

Commissione Ricerca e Attività Correlate - FaBiT

ABSTRACT

Abstract Novel requirements for bioanalytical methods emerge due to trends such as personalized medicine or pathogen monitoring in environment and food. Here, innovative tools for diagnostics are needed, to be used outside of dedicated laboratories and with less qualified personnel, at minimal costs. Plasmonic nanostructures promise to provide sensing capabilities with the potential for ultrasensitive and robust assays in a high parallelization, and without the need for marker. Upon binding of molecules, the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) of these structure is changed, and can be used as sensoric readout. This is possible even on a single nanostructure level, using optical darkfield detection introduced more than 100 years ago, as demonstrated for DNA detection . In contrast to SPR, LSPR senses only in a very thin layer (on the scale of the particle diameter), resulting in an efficient background suppression.

In order to multiplex this approach, an imaging spectrometer based on a Michelson interferometer has been developed, able to readout a whole array of sensors in one step . On the sensor side, microarrays of gold nanoparticle spots were fabricated using spotting of pre-synthesized gold nanoparticles. Such chemically synthesized particles allow for a cost-efficient generation of highly crystalline particles as nanosensors; by using microfluidic approaches, a high quality and reproducibility can be achieved. The functionalization of the various particle spots is realized by spotting thiolized DNA onto each spot separately. Using this approach, a multiplex DNA-based detection of fungal pathogens involved in sepsis was possible.

Besides sensing, individual plasmonic nanostructures can be also used to optically manipulate biomolecular structures such as DNA. Attached particles can be used for local destruction or cutting as well as coupling of energy into (and guiding along) the molecular structure upon laser irradiation . The resonance wavelength of these particles can not only be manipulated by their inherent properties (material, geometry) or their surrounding, but also by coupling with adjacent metal films due to interferometric effects or gap modes. This effect is also usable for a novel sensing approach by inserting a flow-through channel between particle and the metal film mirror, analyte particle moving through the channel will change the refractive index in the space between particle and mirror and thereby change the LSP resonance observed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



Prof. Wolfgang Fritzsche is head of the department of Nanobiophotonics at the Leibniz Institute of Photonic Technology (IPHT) Jena (D). His research interests range from Nano/Micro Integration to Molecular Plasmonics, Single-Molecule Characterization, Optical Single-Molecule Manipulation and Bioanalytics.

He is the organizer of the annual international symposium series on nanobiotechnology www.ipht-jena.de/dna.